From: linda mackay [in_tules@yahoo.com]
Sent: Tuesday, November 09, 2004 11:51 PM
To: teacomments@sd.water.ca.gov
Subject: Comments on DEIR on the TEA Project

Dear Ms Miller,
My only concern about the project is I don't believe the DEIR addresses the environmental impacts the project will have on water quality.

The project will expose a much larger surface area of water for longer periods of time to the near by facility, National Cement, which was recently allowed to start burning tires as one of the company's substitute fuels. **7a**
The tire burning will increase the dioxin level emitted by the facility by at least 20%.
The other fuel the plant uses, petroleum coke, also emits many toxic chemicals into the air that could easily fall into the exposed water of the after bay and potentially expose those that will be using the water to the south to these toxins.

I appreciate the opportunity to express my concerns.

Sincerely,
Linda MacKay
2912 Highland Way/P.O. Box 569
Lebec, CA 93243
(661) 248-6224

Linda MacKay

November 9, 2004

7a In 1974, Congress passed the Safe Drinking Water Act, which requires the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency to determine safe levels of chemicals in drinking water which do or may cause health problems. A Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) for dioxin has been set at 0.00003 parts per billion (ppb), which is the lowest level to which water systems can reasonably be required to remove this contaminant from drinking water (www.epa.gov/safewater/contaminants/dw_contamfs/ dioxin.html). All public water supplies must abide by this standard and the associated regulations.

Chemical, physical, and biological parameters are routinely monitored throughout the State Water Project (SWP) from the Feather River drainage in the north to Lake Perris in the south, including more than 40 sites and over 200 individual chemicals (http://wwwomwq.water.ca.gov/). The CDWR's comprehensive water quality monitoring program provides water quality data to: 1) document special and temporal changes in SWP water quality; 2) plan water treatment operational changes; 3) identify and respond to pollution or other water quality episodes; and 4) compare SWP water quality to drinking water standards, Article 19 contractual requirements, or other criteria. As such, the CDWR tests water and local water agencies treat water prior to delivery to the public, minimizing impacts to water quality from contaminants to a less-than-significant level.